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1. RAPID COMPLETION OF ANNUAL PLANS

The Hwap'yong Forestry Station (Chagang-do) exceeded its annual plan in lumber production by .2 percent as of 11 November.

During this period, the laborers of this station not only promoted labor production efficiency by more than 30 percent as compared with last year, but, by consolidating the increased production competition, also produced 14,000 cubic meters more lumber.

The timbermen of this station, who appealed to all timbermen of the entire national, accomplished their annual deforestation plan by the end of September, by applying the deforestation standard of Labor Hero KIM Wa-ryong and the sawing standard of timberman KIM Chin-ha, and by skillfully using the "Ural" saws which the friendly Soviet people had sent.

The Paech'ŏn Vehicle Station (Hwanghae-namdo) exceeded its annual freight transportation plan by 8 percent as of the 13th.

The drivers of this station transported 2,154 tons more freight than planned, and saved four tons and 15 kilograms of gasoline.

At the beginning of the year, they vigorously strengthened the increased-production competition and worked hard to consolidate internal order and regulations.

Among them, CH'OE Sŏk-hŭng maintained complete non-accident transportation and driver KIM Ch'an-hong eliminated the conveyance of empty trucks during transportation, by consolidating their unity with the freight owners. The drivers of this station who exceeded their annual transportation plan, are now pushing a vigorous competition for increased transportation, in order to exceed the annual plan by 30 percent.

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The laborers of the Hŭich'ŏn Textile Factory exceeded the annual production plan by 1 percent as of the 12th. They had consolidated the increased-production competition, and continually strengthened the battle to popularize advanced regulations of weavers.

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YI Hŭi-ch'un and CH'OE Ki-ok in particular, and other weavers not only maintained the full quality of production at first class, but also accomplished the annual plan within eight to nine months, saving a large quantity of cotton yarn.

During this period, the laborers of this factory saved enough cotton yarn to weave 7,000 meters of cotton goods, by consolidating the economization struggle. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

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PROMOTION OF UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

At the Ch'ŏngjin Railroad Factory, the laborers are consolidating more than ever before, the fight to promote the rate of utilization of production equipment.

The laborers of this factory, having resolved to exceed the National Index by more than four percent, vigorously strengthened the self-inspection and self-correction movement, together with the increased-production competition.

Meanwhile, the management of the factory, having decided to win the victory, mobilized all of the group leaders and instructed them to lead and maintain positively the movement of self-inspection and self-correction.

At present, the laborers of this factory are promoting the utilization of equipment at a rate of 89.6 percent, and are exceeding their mark by three percent.

So, they economized the labor of 313 workers as of the third quarter by prolonging the running time of machinery to about 2,200 hours a month.

The laborers of the Engine Plant in particular, sent 45 men, corresponding to 40 percent of a non-productive effort, to production, by promoting the rate of the running of machinery from the previous 77 percent to 89 percent.

By promoting the rate of utilization of equipment, the production record of this factory has gradually been heightened. As compared with the first quarters, this past third quarter saw a promotion of five percent more, throughout the entire factory. This included an average seven percent increase in November. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

3. FARM COOPERATIVES PREPARE FOR FINAL SETTLEMENTS

At each of the farm cooperatives in Chagang-do, the distribution and income and the preparations for the final settlements of accounts are in progress.

At the Koyŏng-dong Farm Cooperative (Kanggye-si) the members of the cooperative discussed the distribution plan at a general meeting, and resolved to push the preparation for the settlement of business and the distribution of income on 2 November.

Thus, at this cooperative, they had completed the full payment of tax-in-kind by 9 November, before all else.

With the attendance of the manager, workers and committee inspectors, and enthusiastic cooperative members, they are proceeding properly calculation of the number of labor days which will be the basis of the distribution of income.

At this cooperative, it is expected that 3.7 kilograms of crops will be distributed for each labor day exclusive of production costs.

One member, KYE Un-ha, who received loan grain from the government because of this lack of food year after year, and who worked a barren field during the period when farms were privately managed, will have an extra crop of 300 kilograms exclusive of his annual goods. Another member, OM Chōng-hwa, who is a member of a soldier's family, will probably received sufficient crops for four of the family during one year.

The 1st Farm Cooperative of Sangp'yōng-ni (Chasōng-gun), where they are breeding jointly 28 head of cattle and 103 pigs, has prepared the final settlement of accounts and distribution under the positive assistance of the district (Ri) party organization and the district (Ri) people's Committee.

The Management Committee of this cooperative finished the calculation of the labor days and is farming a list of particulars in the distribution to individuals.

It is expected that this cooperative, which is developing as a Farm and Breeding Cooperative, will distributed 6.7 kilograms of crops and 60 Wōn in cash per labor day, and that the members will have a sufficient supply of food.

Also, at the 1st Farm Cooperative in Tōgam-ni (Wiwōn-gun), where they are already to begin winter subsidiary jobs, they are preparing for the distribution of income and the final settlement, having completed the payment of tax-in-kind and autumn cultivation.

They are planning to hold a meeting at the beginning of December, and are investigating the correct calculation of labor days and the total income-in-kind and in cash of the cooperative, while trashing and storing the late crops which they have just harvested.

Meanwhile, the Investigation Committee of this cooperative is helping the cooperative Management Committee, while inspecting the calculation of labor days, the balance of income and expenditures in kind and in cash, the interests of credits and debits, and the inspection of all cooperative property, to see that all undertakings of the cooperative are properly executed. In addition, each cooperative in the province is preparing vigorously for the distribution of income and the final settlement. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

4. PERCENTAGES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE OVERAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AS OF 31 OCTOBER AGAINST OCTOBER PLAN

<u>High Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Low Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Salt & Ginseng Management Bureau, Ministry of Light Industry	135	Construction Tools Management Office, Construction Materials Industry Bureau	88
Metals Industry Management Bureau, Ministry of Metals Industry	119	Vessels Management Bureau, Machine Industry Bureau	91
Cement Industry Management Bureau, Ministry of Chemical Industry	116	Coal Industry Bureau	96
Construction Machinery and Tool Management Bureau, Machine Industry Bureau	115		
Chemical Industry Management Bureau, Ministry of Chemical Industry	114		

<u>High Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Low Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mining Management Bureau, Ministry of Metals Industry	109		
Daily Commodities Industry Management Bureau, Ministry of Light Industry	107		
Food Goods Industry Management Bureau	107		
Cotton Textiles Industry Manage- ment Bureau, Ministry of Light Industry	106		
Silk Textiles Industry Manage- ment Bureau	106		
Rubber & Leather Industry Management Bureau	106		
Farm Machinery and General Machinery Management Bureau, Machine Industry Bureau	106		
Lead Mining Management Bureau, Ministry of Metals Industry	106		

The members of the P'och'ŏn Farm Cooperative (Paeksan-ni, Sep'o-gun) have started to produce winter vegetable manure, after having paid their full tax-in-kind on 10 November, with the joy of having increased the harvest by 10 percent per 2.45 acres, and rice by 15 percent per 2.45 acres.

The same cooperative accumulated 50 tons of green grass last summer for self-supporting manure.

The cooperative members are collecting fallen leaves and soil to be burnt, so as to produce 150 tons more of self-supporting vegetable manure.

The members, therefore, have now collected seven tons of fallen leaves and have brought some 30 tons of soil for burning.

The P'ungsan Farm Cooperative (Ch'ŏmbang-ni, Ch'angdo-gun), which has very sandy soil, improved the land, and the members are eager to increase organic manure in order to obtain abundant crops next year. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

5. ECONOMIZATION OF FUNDS IN CIRCULATION

Workers of shops under the Kaesŏng-si Local Commercial Management Station have economized funds in circulation, and are promoting national profits.

The workers of this station, which exceeded the previous third quarters circulation plan by 31.8 percent, reduced funds in circulation to 82 percent of their expense budget and reduced the natural consumption rate of accommodations to half of the standard.

It should be emphasized that they saved nearly 100,000 won in transportation expenses during the third quarters, as compared with the previous second quarter, by transporting commodities directly from the receiving station to the various shops, after having eliminated double transporting, that is, keeping commodities in storage between sending them to the shops.

They are trying to reduce their currency-in-circulation budget by 15 percent more than the last quarter, as compared to the third quarters. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

6. LUMBER FROM PAKTU-SAN GOES TO CONSTRUCTION SITES

On the railroad which runs to the foot of Paktu-san, engines linked to fully-loaded boxcars of lumber are today running.

Here, the workers of the Paktu Railroad Station are expanding the struggle to send more good lumber to construction sites than even during the winter.

Even before, the winter had come, they had made complete preparations for winter work, including the complete arrangements for engines. They had also completed preparations to maintain the warmth of the engines and the locomotive sheds and measures to prevent frost-bite and to clear the railroads of snow and ice.

The workers of this station were expanding the increased-transportation movement, after having completed preparations for winter. The workers in the different operational groups are maintaining the operation of tires properly, and are strictly observing operation and signal regulations, at the same time, strengthening the operational command system and the engine inspection system.

The engineers of the Taep'yŏng-Minjŏng Locomotive District maintained continuous non-accident operation by applying the timely inspection and repair of locomotives. In this way, they increased firing efficiency of pulling twice and the operation of cars to 150 percent. Workers in line repair are promoting the speed of revolution of locomotive tires, by having organized labor according to section so as to be in conformity with actual circumstances, and they regularized line repair by organizing line repair brigades, and by having promoted the strength of lines, they concentrated their efforts on repair work.

Here, the laborers are continually expanding the present record of lumber production. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

7. DECREE BY STANDING COMMITTEE, SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

DECREE

Awarding the Order of the National Flag, Class I to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under 583rd Unit of Korean People's Army.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awards the Order of the National Flag, Class I, to the following non-commissioned officers and soldiers under the 583rd Unit of the Korean People's Army, which, during the massive post-war people's economic rehabilitation and construction, showing patriotic self-sacrifice and original creativeness, gained excellent merits in guaranteeing tasks in the field of construction.

Non-Commissioned Officers

1. CH'A Pong-un
2. CH'AE Kyu-ch'il

Soldiers

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. YI Ch'an-kyōng | 5. PAEK Yong-sōn |
| 2. YI Ch'i-ryul | 6. YU Wan-hui |
| 3. YI T'ae-sōk | 7. HAN Kwang-sōk |
| 4. PAK Nam-yong | |

KIM Tu-pong, Chairman, Standing Committee,
Supreme People's Assembly

KANG Nyong-uk, Secretary-General, Standing
Committee, Supreme People's Assembly

16 November 1955, P'yōngyang-si

8. PROGRESS OF ELECTION MEETING AT ELECTRICAL SQUAD CELL OF SADONG MINE

The settlement and election meeting of the Electrical Squad Cell of the Sadong Mine is presently in progress.

This cell committee, as pointed out in discussions of many party members and as reported in the settlement report of Comrade KIM Hyōn-kwan, chairman of the cell committee, has organized and directed with basic correctness, the struggle to execute the important task put before them during the settlement period, and particularly, the decisions of the April-March Plenary session of the party central committee.

The cell committee had the party members overcome with creativeness, the numerous difficulties which arose in the field of electrical generation, and helped them achieve a series of results by organizing the execution of the decisions of the party's central committee plenary session, so as to be in conformity with actual conditions.

Coal mining and excavation, which are the fundamental tasks in mining, have been pushed forward because of the lack of equipment such as cranes, pumps, and air compressors. Here then, is one of the determining links which reforms mining.

The cell committee has overcome many difficulties largely by investigating and mobilizing internal resources, and then, by concentrating the power and attention of party members to the direction of resolving this problem.

The cell committee has strengthened the political program among the party members, and at the same time, has increased the duties of the core members of the party. Comrades AN Hyōng-hok and ŌM Pyōng-nyōp, committee members, were mobilized to take the lead, in resolving the problem of collecting all unused materials and making use of them.

Thus, during this period, materials such as a 100 H.P. crane a 200 H.P. pump and an air compressors, which were completely damaged, were mended for reuse.

Continually reforming and strengthening the party production movement, the cell committee has found many difficulties and important links which they encountered in the progress of mine work, and they have concentrated their effort to resolve them. Therefore, in order to resolve a series of problems for the improvement of production, the manager has helped them, including the elimination of machine accidents.

Moreover, after they had held the plenary meeting in April, the cell committee paid special attention to class education programs for party members, and directed the party members so that the party education would proceed in coordination with the actual lives of the members. Therefore, the members of the party come to work harder to heighten their revolutionary training, as well as their level of thinking, and to pay their fullest attention to faithfully executing their duties. This was well proven by the fact that all 29 members of the party exceeded the production plan imposed upon them. The members of the party have approved such results.

In order to strengthen still more the struggling power of the party organization, the meeting made them pay particular attention to uncovering basic errors which occurred during the course of the previous meeting of the cell committee, and these were criticized and corrected. Criticism, selfcriticism, and constructive discussions which the party members have displayed, has shown this. The party members pointed out and criticized the fact that the cell committee had handled the undertakings unsatisfactorily, indicating that they should have strengthened their role and accept the creative postiveness of all members in the carrying out of their tasks.

Many participants, including NO Kyōng-hyōn, criticized the fact that the cell committee had paid little attention to the job of allotting duties to the committees, and had not established a regular distribution of work, as well as the fact that the chairman had held personal control over all of the undertakings of the cell.

As a result, some of the members of the cell committee, including KIM Kan-yong, had come to forget their duties as committee members, and had not attended to the undertakings of the party properly.

Many of the member at the committee meeting pointed out that the cell committee had been handling many of the undertakings with only a limited number of the party members and had not been giving full attention to the livelihood and political training of all of the party members. Many members at the meeting stated that there were many errors in the committee which must be corrected.

Repairman, YI Ūi-sōng and others pointed out that the cell committee had managed the administrative affairs of the cell, but they were not able to properly discuss the essential problems in production; that they were pushing undertakings only very weakly that would have taken into consideration the original suggestions of party members, as well as non-party members, and enthusiasts in production reformation.

In addition to criticizing the various faults evident in the activities of the cell, the party members also opened a discussion concerning the direction and management of their activities.

The participants proposed that the cell committee members to be elected should strengthen the collective consultation in their activities, that they should concentrate their effort to promote the duties of the party member among the masses, and that they should reform methods of directing production activities.

Based on the settlement report of the cell committee as reported by the chairman, KIM Hyon-kwan, and on the extensive discussion of the party members who took his report as the basis of their discussion, the settlement and election meeting decided that the activities of the cell committee had progressed satisfactorially during the period of settlement.

Having investigated the actual activities, the meeting next elected a cell committee of five members, including KIM Hyon-kwan, who is highly respected among the masses.

But, there were still partial defects in the process of the settlement and election meeting.

One of these defects is the fact that during the discussions of the meeting, there had not been proper reference to the class education of party members in Marxism and Leninism, which is one of the important activities of party organizations, and that criticism and self-criticism concerning these activities had been only superficial and handled in a formal manner. This problem should have been discussed and criticized as one of the central problems in the settlement and election meeting of this cell committee.

The newly elected cell committee members must pay proper attention to this problem, and must show continual efforts in reforming the class education of party members. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

9. SINSONGCHON LOCOMOTIVE DISTRICT STRUGGLES TO ECONOMIZE COAL

We, the workers of the Sinsongchon Locomotive District are deeply aware of the important significance of economizing coal in order to cut transportation costs, and we are strengthening a struggle to use anthracite coal in the operation of trains.

Of course, as we realize the conditions with which are locomotive district is confronted, it is not such an easy task to use anthracite coal in place of the coal generally used in the operation of locomotives.

This is because, the equipment which makes use of anthracite coal was almost all destroyed during the war, and there are very few locomotive engineers or assistants who have any experience in the use of this type of equipment. But, this does not mean that the use of anthracite coal is not possible. There were, even if few, locomotive engineers and their assistants who have experience in the use of anthracite coal burning locomotives, and it may be possible to restore destroyed equipment quite readily. Therefore, our locomotive district has been considering this problem before all others, and preparatory activities have ready been started, having been divided into two stages.

That is, in the first stage, we must concentrate our effort on the task of elevating the practical experience of those workers who have no training, in the use of anthracite coal.

In order to have non-experienced workers obtain technical skill in stoking anthracite coal, we organized a practical training course last August with four classes in two months, and at the same time, we have organized meetings for the exchange of experience, using workers skilled in the use of anthracite coal as the core of the class.

In addition, we organized and are carrying out pitching exercises once a week, in order to heighten the pitching skill of assistant engineers.

This training has proceeded under the direction of MUN Pyong-hun, a well-experienced and leading engineer.

Of particular note is the fact that he has taught them that it is necessary to cast coal in a much different way than with bituminous coal, in order to cut the time involved in opening the fire-box door, and that coal must not be put in the fire-box while the engine is running at a high speed.

In our locomotive district, additional time on the engines has been arranged. The engines Mikasa No. 278 and No. 648 were chosen for use as a means of giving the trainees practical training, and two groups of "probational" crewmen ride on these two engines each day.

Thus, we have given the inexperienced crew members practical experience by having them ride on the trains for a probational period of about one month. However, the first practical exercise was not too successful. The engineer and his assistant had ridden probational time, but did not have any confidence in the use of anthracite coal.

Because of this situation, a probational engineers experience exchange meeting was held in order to bring to light these conditions and to study corrective measures. At the meetings, locomotive engineers CHANG Sang-kuk told of his probational ride as follows: "It is difficult for me to use anthracite coal, because the steam is not produced as well as with bituminous coal!" The assistant engineer KIM Mun-ok, said, "I cannot control the fire as accurately with anthracite coal containing as much as seven kilograms of water per shovel. It is impossible to use anthracite coal without first figuring out a proper method".

Many of the other participants at the meeting also expressed their lack of confidence in the use of anthracite coal. After we held the experience exchange meeting at our locomotive district, we had skillful workers such as chief engineers, driving assistants, leading engineers, ride on the locomotives in turns in order to study more effectively the actual conditions of this problem. Consequently, they found the cause for the lack of confidence on the part of the engineers and their assistants.

Because anthracite coal did not produce boiler steam as well as bituminous coal was discovered to be because the preparation of the locomotives prior to leaving the roundhouse was properly done, and the reason that it was difficult to control the fire was because a shovel loaded with seven kilograms of anthracite coal is much too heavy.

At our locomotive district, which has studied these problems, arrangements to correct such defects have been established. For example, in order to have the engines in proper condition before they leave the shop, two leading engineers were selected to act as inspectors. In addition, tools were selected which were more suitable to the strength of the assistants.

Also, the equipment in the stoking area of the locomotive engines has been reorganized. That is, in order to control the firebox, they increased steam efficiency by controlling the size of the evaporation holes. As a results of this, we have gained fixed results.

Locomotive engineer KIM Chon-un, who used to say that it was impossible to use anthracite coal, is of late, working with confidence on an engine which now uses anthracite coal.

Not long ago, he not only maintained the operation of his train between Sinsong-ch'on and the marshalling yard on schedule, but also saved more than one ton of coal more than the standard consumption rate of bituminous coal.

At our Sinsongch'on Locomotive District, the preparations for the change over from bituminous coal to anthracite in the operation of locomotives has proceeded with precision, and numerous results have been realized.

All engineers serving on engines using anthracite coal, are serving with confidence, and are maintaining the operational time of their trains just as well as when they used bituminous coal.

In the future, the workers of the Sinsongch'on Locomotive District are planning to carryout further experience exchange meetings in order to gain more experience and technical skill so as to achieve higher results.

9. VARIOUS SUBSIDIARY JOBS AT THE CH'ILCOL FARM COOPERATIVE

At the Ch'ilcol Farm Cooperative (Kangson-ni, Kangso-gun, Pyongan-namdo), the members have organized subsidiarys jobs and have gained an income of some 1,000,000 Won in cash, and increased the shares of the cooperative members, at the same time, giving assistance to the members.

The Management Committee of this cooperative and the party groups, while settling the total of last year's farming, have realized that it is necessary to organize, subsidiary jobs if they are to heighten the shares of the cooperative members.

The Management Committee and the party groups of the cooperative have often held large idea exchange meetings with party members for the purpose of discovering any source of subsidiary production.

Their final conclusion was that they would be able to organize the subsidiary work of making reed mats with some 450 bundles of reeds which they had cut and stored last year, from the banks of Pongsan-gang. Other types of subsidiary production included sericulture, fishing, and the raising of ducks, and including the making of straw goods, such as rope, etc.

The subsidiary production which can be easily started at this time is the production of reed mats and straw goods. The problem which must be solved however, is that of keeping enough straw for use in the making of goods. Heretofore, the farmers in this rice area had been using straw for heating.

The Management Committee has been making the farmers keep the straw presently on-hand to use for subsidiary production. The Committee organized and mobilized all of the cooperative members in to collection of fire wood. The party groups in the cooperative, while mobilizing and putting the enthusiastic members to the work of agitating members of work groups to properly understand the necessity of subsidiary production and the necessity of fire wood collection among all of the members, has had the party members set the example in the actual collection of fire-wood. From January to early February, the collection of fire-wood has been going on, and now the cooperative members have enough wood to last for about three months.

The weaving of reed mats and the twisting of straw rope and other such subsidiary production has already been started with vigor.

The cooperative management committee has established precisely the amount of work to be done in each type of subsidiary production and has instructed the cooperative members that they will carry out the subsidiary production at their own homes, because of the lack of any one place large enough to work as a group.

It was decided that each members of the cooperative would have to produce three reed mats, six kilograms of reversed-twisted straw rope, and six grass raincoats each labor-day.

The cooperative members and laborers have worked according to their individual abilities. For example, KIM Ŭng-yōp and KIM Kyōng-as and other who are skillful in the weaving of mats have been doing this job.

While the management committee has been pushing the weaving of reed mats and the production of straw goods, it has also paid special attention to the sale of their products. That is, the management committee has planned to sell the subsidiary products in close coordination with local consumers' guilds, and has entered into contracts with production workshops in the district (Ri) with the assistance of the district (Ri) people's committee.

The subsidiary production has been established, and the products have been rapidly sold. But, in the administration, where the cooperative members have been handling the production of subsidiary goods on an individual basis, improper conditions have appeared.

One of these conditions is the fact that they have been wasting raw materials in production, and this mistake has appeared only because the cooperative did not establish proper standards of consumption in the use of raw materials, and did not handled the inspection of the weights of the materials.

The cooperative management committee established a consumption standard in the quantity of straw to be used, at the general conference of the cooperative, based on the experience that the cooperative gained in giving an established amount of straw to YANG Tal-chin, CHŎNG Ku-sōng, and other enthusiastic cooperative members, who were skillful in the production of straw goods.

The model rate of consumption has been decided at 10 percent in the production of straw raincoats, and at 30 percent in straw rope production, and the committee has instructed that the receipts and disbursements of raw materials and goods be checked by weight.

With these arrangements, the waste of materials has been eliminated.

This cooperative, gained an income of nearly 100,000 Wōn in cash from various subsidiary programs, all before the coming of the seeding season, and a portion of the cooperative members who were formerly lacking in food, now have resolved the lack with food which they received in advance from the cooperative, and which was paid for with the above income.

Thus the number of labor-days which the members accumulated amounts to 2,053 as of the end of last October, all gained from subsidiary production. Of this total, 1,150 reed mats, 3,530 grass raincoats, 2 tons and 700 kilograms of reversed-twisted straw rope, and 5 tons and 920 kilograms of regular straw rope were produced, and in addition, if the income from sericulture is added, there is still another sum of 1,335 Won gained.

At the present time, the cooperative, in summing up the activities of the past year, has found both good and bad points in the organization of subsidiary production, and based on these point, they are vigorously pushing all preparations for winter subsidiary production.

The important fault which was exposed during the past subsidiary production, was that the means of production, such as straw rope machinery and straw bag machinery had not been combined on a cooperative basis, and therefore, irrationalities cropped up in the calculation of the individual cooperative member's labor-days.

The cooperative management committee, respecting the opinions of the members, expects to have them contribute to the production machinery and tools, at a justly assessed price, in order to correct such faults in the future, and is planning to further expand subsidiary production next year on the basis of experience gained this year.

Next year, they are planning to fish on the Taedong-gang and the Pongsan-gang after they have built a fishing boat and have woven four nets. They also plan to breed 100 domestic ducks, and they are considering the further expansion of sericulture in the future by planting mulberry trees on the banks of the rivers.

All of the members of the Oh'il_öl Farm Cooperative are now proceeding gradually with the preparations for subsidiary production and agriculture next year, after having completed the preparations for settlements and contributions in high spirits.
(Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

Company Reporter - YI Rok-yōng

10. RESULTS OF GASOLINE SAVINGS

At a vehicle station directed by Comrade YI Hui-ch'öl, a struggle to save gasoline is in progress as a vast popular movement.

At the head of the movement, Comrade Driver KIM Yōng-ch'ōng is standing. He has saved a total of 917 kilograms of gasoline during the past eight months. He remodelled the carburetor on his car in order to save even a gram of gasoline, using an air intake, and he has invented and applied many other methods.

Meanwhile, he has also kept his vehicle in shape everyday, and has shown deep concern for the electrical equipment on his vehicle, which is the heart of the automobile. He has been endeavoring to maintain a fixed standard of heat in the engine, having found that if the engine is raced before starting, gasoline is used more than the standard rate during actual operation.

Following the method of labor hero KONG In-chun, he takes care of his vehicle during the time the vehicle is being unloaded and loaded. He inspects the joints of the gas line to make sure that no gasoline is leaking at the carburetor, fuel pump and gasoline bulb. This because of the fact that if 20 drops of gasoline leaks out every minute, 450 to 500 grams of gasoline will have been wasted after 80 hours.

Because his vehicle is always in good condition, coasting proceeds satisfactorially, and he can start the engine without using the starter, by making use of the momentum of the vehicle while it is coasting. On an ordinary road, he can coast the vehicle nearly 30 percent of the total operating distance.

Thus, Comrade KIM has saved 917 kilograms of gasoline during the period of January to August, and exceeded his annual plan by 5.9 percent as of 10 August.

This excellent working method of KIM has been so widely popularized among the drivers of the station, that is now bringing good results in the economization of gasoline, and the workers of the station are continually expanding the gasoline savings program. (Nodong Sinmun, 19 November 1955)

25X1

PROPER EXECUTIVE OF CONTRACT SYSTEM

The proper execution of the contract labor wage system has great significance in encouraging and advancing the production desire and drive of the laboring masses, and in elevating their technical skill and increasing the level of their cultural livelihood.

The Party and the Government have called for the execution of various contract labor wage systems suitable to the time and circumstances, whether they be in time of peace or in the fatherland liberation war, and particularly after the war, and they are now studying and executing all types of epochal measures in order to expand and advance still more this activity.

Thus, the number of laborers who are now participating in the contract wage system is considerably expanded, and they, while elevating their technical and cultural level, are exceeding their assigned national tasks. But, at certain production and construction sites, the contract system is not been carried out on a large scale, and no matter how well they contract system has succeeded, these errors have been exposed.

At the Chilled Ball Plant of the Nagwŏn Machine Factory, if the laborers have observed the basis contents of the contract system in applying the contract labor wage system. But, during the period of January to August, many laborers who should have been paid by the contract system were unjustly paid by the general labor wage.

Such a situation can be found at the Sŏngch'ŏn Mine. At this mine, the excavation plan was fulfilled by only 90 percent during the same period, because many laborers who should have been paid according to the contract system, were paid general labor wages.

This situation, as leading workers will say, is not because of the high standards of the contract system, but is because the directing workers themselves, having not been conscious of the importance and substance of the contract system, did not support working conditions satisfactorially so that the laborers might complete the contract system.

That is to say, at the Nagwŏn Machine Factory, this condition has occurred because the Chilled Ball Plant did not receive such materials as pig iron, scrap iron, and coke at the proper time, and at the Sŏngch'ŏn Mine, drilling machines which are very important in the excavation of the mine, have been maintained as a level of only 75.3 percent of the planned number of machines.

The contract labor wage system has been established with a fixed standard of labor quality and must be completed within a given period of time, and as such, wages are paid on the basis of not only the standard quality of labor, but also on the quality of work, and sometimes, according to the circumstances, on the basis of the observation of responsibility in relation to the standards of the fundamental unit in the consumption of materials. Therefore, the standard quantity of labor, the fixed quality of work, and the responsibility of economy in the contract system, are the tasks with which the laborers are charged by the Nation, and they, the laborers of the contract system, must do all to execute and exceed, without fail, these tasks. The contract system, which is styled on an advanced wage system, can be applied at any place on a large-scale, where the quality and quantity of labor, observed within labor time, and which is established in every field of the people's economy, including excavation, machinery, metals, weaving, and spinning, and others, can be counted.

As it shows, it is obvious that the contract system is a more advanced system than any other, and is the most rational means to advance the results of our economic construction and elevate the level of the laborers' cultural livelihood.

Therefore, the Government and the Party have decided to allow higher wages for laborers working under the contract system than to those who are not, and to stimulate everyfield of endeavor to carryout the contract system, and insists that the sphere of its application be expanded.

There, in the organization of wages, the most important duty before directing laborers at every factory and enterprise, is that of executing the contract system on a vast scale in every type of work which can be converted to the contract system.

Therefore, there must be a separation in the system of wages, on the basis of a general distinction, such as heavy labor and light labor, and skilled labor and unskilled labor. Also, the class of ability must be investigated precisely, and in the disposition of laborers, it is necessary to chose the class according to ability, so as to be in conformity with the type of work required by a particular job. This is not only important in the appraisal of the quality and quantity of labor, but is one of the basic problems in suppressing average-ism in wages. The proper execution of the contract system is based on the rational organization of labor. This is because the contract itself is applied according to the separation of labor, either by brigade or individually. Without question, the irrational organization of labor produces a constant in labor or brings forth the want of labor in other places, it produces evasion of responsibility, neglect of work, and the production of poor goods, and so it is impossible to study the limits of responsibility. Therefore, it also makes impossible the job of evaluating properly the results of laborers. For this reason, there have been instances where stragglers have participated in the contract system.

An actual example to prove just this point, is that of the Anju Mine. At the coal mining sites, five of six coal miners were not handling the mining of coal properly during their shift because of the irrational organization of labor, and then because they spent too much time in preparations for the hauling and pilling of coal, the performed only 98 percent of their responsible quantity, while others exceeded the standard quantity by 113 percent.

Therefore, the responsible separation of work should be obvious at every factory, aggregate, and even the individual, and the quantity and quality of work must be properly shared; in other words, the rationalization of work must be handled first.

Along this line, the various operational methods must be known to all pertinent laborers, and the WOn consumption standard of important raw materials must be established. It also goes without saying, that all working conditions, including operating materials, fuel, materials, and work tools, etc., which laborers under the contract system have need of, must be maintained for the laborers on a regular basis.

Without the maintainence of these conditions, the contract system laborers cannot properly execute their duty to economize and promote the quality of their work; nor can they exhibit originality in this activity, and the true significance in the execution of the contract system will have been weakened.

The proper execution of the contract system demands that the laborers who participate in this system, show individuality, and it depends on the individual, as well as the collective separation of jobs.

Therefore, directors of factories and enterprises must give priority to assessing the proper standard of the quantity of labor for laborers who are participating in the contract system.

As can be seen at certain enterprises, the labor standard quantity has not been made known to the laborers participating in the contract system beforehand, and moreover, the significance of the contract system may have been lowered in that even the laborers themselves were not aware of whether or not they were working under the contract system.

Laborers engaged in the contract system must be aware of the standard quantity of labor which each of them must perform. At the sametime, once the quality of labor has been established, it should not be changed out proper reason and at random.

The National Unique Standard Quantity of Labor has been established, regarding the important types of jobs, and regarding the important standard-quantity of labor, there is the system to be applied and registered at high-level organizations, and this system must be observed by the laborers.

But, as has been seen in the fields of mining industry, construction materials, and forestry, they while following the heels of the actual results of the laborers' work, have been changing the standard quantity of labor almost every month; this is particularly noticeable in the execution of the people's economic plan of this year. This is decreasing the laborers' will for production and originality, by increasing, without principle, the standard quantity of labor, as has been occurring at certain areas of mining and construction materials.

The most essential point in the execution of the contract system is the standard quantity of labor, and this has been the most important problem in the administration of our general laboring. This must not be changed or reformed by any worker's dogmatic opinion. Production enterprises must examine precisely the standard quantity of labor according to the regulations and arrangements which the government has set, and must permeate these to the laborers so as to have them execute these regulations precisely. They must help them in performing this task.

The directors of every factory and enterprise must evaluate precisely the laborers under the contract system by a bility level, and having recognized the importance of the contract system and based on this importance, they must promote highly the laborers' will to production and their will for originality, so that they will continually promote labor production efficiency and further elevate the level of the people's cultural livelihood.

It is needless to say that the assistance of the Trade League organizations is elementary in this undertaking.
(Nodong Simun, 19 November 1955)

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INCREASE THE SHIPMENT OF FARMING TOOLS TO THE COUNTRY

Laborers are enthusiastic in the present struggle to send more farm machinery and tools to rural communities, in response to the policy of the government and the party on developing still further the management of agriculture. Including machine factories specializing in the production of farm machinery such as the Pukchung and Munch'on Machine Factories, and various local industrial and production cooperatives, laborers are producing a large quantity of every type of farm machinery, depending on motive power, cattle power, those which are thrashing machines, cattle-driven weeders, electric fans, planting machines and all kinds of tractor accessories. And in connection with the irrigation and riverine programs which are being developed throughout the nation, the laborers of metal machine factory headed by the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Songjin Steel Mill, the Nagwon Machine Factory, and the P'yongyang Electrical Factory, are increasing their zeal to increase production in order to produce and supply more quickly various types of steel bar, thin plate, and iron plate, which are all materials used in the construction, pumps, electric motors, and sluice gates.

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Comrade KIM Ch'ŏn-hyŏng head of a roller brigade of the Thin Plate Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works, telling of the actual example of the high production record of his brigade during the shift system, said to the members of his brigade, "I think we must further promote our actual production record. They are waiting for our iron plate at the irrigation work sites".

In order to promote production, the members of the brigade have combined all of their originality and intelligence. They have been provided with proper work preparations, having prepared tools and machines beforehand. In order to overcome the slowness of Machine No. 2, skilled workers have been disposed rationally. As a result of their increased effort, they have rolled 200 kilograms more than the previous shift. But they are not satisfied with this record.

The lack of efficiency of the heating furnace and the baking furnace has blocked the possibility of promoting general production. Comrades KIM Kŭn-ik and HWANG Yŏng-sŏn, members of our party have proposed an original suggestion.

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Through discussion at the production conference with the assistance of the chief engineer Comrade HWAN Ch'ong-kŏn, they have remodelled the charging machine in the heating furnace. Formerly it had been single-tracked, but now they have made it double-tracked and enlarged the furnace. Thus have increased the efficiency of the heating furnace to 130 percent, and bakers, KIM Tŏng-tal and HAN Kyŏng-si have increased production efficiency more than 50 percent, in that they have made constant heating possible by making more baking cases, and disposing of spare cases.

Thus, the production time of thin plates has been increased more than 15 percent as compared with the first half-year, and the Hwanghae Iron Works has sent many thin plates, as much as 100 tons as of last October, to construction sites.

The laborers of the Sŏngjin Steel Mill are increasing their zeal in order to send more iron materials to irrigation project sites. Brigade members CH'OE Chŏng-hak, CH'OE Chung-san, and KIM T'ae-hwal, who had already completed the annual production plan of steel ingots by September, by accurately applying the AN Sang-cho Smelting Method, have continually promoted their efficiency in the production of steel ingots.

For the purpose of promoting various irrigation programs, including the P'yŏngan-namdo Irrigation Construction Site, the workers of the Sŏngjin Steel Mill have provided about 120 tons of rod steel, some 50 tons of thin plates, and many medium plates, as of October.

In order to advance the management of agriculture, the goods of this enterprise include others, in addition to the above. In addition to various iron and steel materials, iron plate, and special steel materials such as parts for tractors, silicon steel, a new manufacture for the production of electrical motors and transformers, was produced in the quantity of about 100 tons as of the end of October.

Here, they are particularly producing a large quantity of various type shafts for pumps and motors which are in demand at the Nagwŏn Machine Factory.

The laborers of the Nagwŏn Machine Factory, while being supplied with necessary materials from various enterprise, headed by the Sŏngjin Steel Mill, is putting further patriotic attention to the production of machinery and equipment for use in irrigation construction programs.

This factory provided nearly 30 pumps this spring for use at irrigation stations against drought, and of late, has provided some 200 various pumps to rural communities. In Kaep'ung and other districts in the newly-liberated area, pumps supplied by this factory have been used to maintain large crop areas, including Farm No. 5.

This factory has been given the righteous task of rapidly manufacturing and supplying more pumps for the development of agriculture management by the party and the government. But, the efficiency of the Casting Plant, and particularly the cupola furnace, the drying furnace, and the crane, of this factory have been insufficient. Based on the present mobilization efficiency, it is necessary to enlarge the casting plant, set up more cranes, and expand the drying furnace. However, it is impossible to delay the production of pumps since they are expected at the irrigation project sites. Therefore, the administrative department called a conference of administrative techniques in order to overcome the difficulty, and made an appeal to all workers.

"We must overcome this difficult", said the laborers, who had concentrated all their effort to this end, and now the problem is beginning to be solved. Comrade PAK Pyōng-mo, chief of the workers, has shortened production time by more than four hours, by converting the drying furnace to a rotary type and has maintained mobilization efficiency of the crane at 95 percent, by consolidating inspection and repair. This was all made possible by the experience he gained while studying in the Soviet Union. For the purpose of overcoming the lack of efficiency at the Casting Plant, they have organized a threeshift system, and have organized laborers on this system. In order to promote the manufacture of pumps, manufacturing aggregates have been organized.

Therefore, the speed in the production of pumps is improving rapidly, and about 700 pumps have been manufactured and shipped out this year.

The increased-production struggle at the P'yōngyang Electrical Factory for the purpose of producing and sending more various motors to irrigation project sites, is developing vividly.

After the factory was converted from the former electrical motor repair factory to its present status as an electrical motor production factory, all the laborers of the enterprise put all of their effort into the task of increasing the quality of electrical motors.

As they are now producing motors of better quality while being provided with manufactured machinery and castings, and with the rational organization of labor, they have receiving welding equipment and various motors, including a 7.5 horsepower electrical motor, this year.

In addition, a factory directed by Comrade KIM Pyōng-su is manufacturing sluice gates, and various metal and machine factories are continually putting out various types of machines and materials for irrigation programs.

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